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have examined specimens from six counties in Michigan and have records of the occurrence of the species in three others. No records are given for any part of the state above the southern end of Saginaw Bay. Cope (*Batrachia of North America*, 1889) gives two records for Wisconsin, one from the Root River, 1853, and the other from the Upper Wisconsin River, the date of which is not given. Notes on the occurrence of the species at Green Lake, Wisconsin, in 1906 and 1909, have been given to me by Mr. John M. Lowe. The results of ecological work in the region of the Madison lakes will doubtless show that *Rana palustris* although rare, has a fairly continuous distribution in the state.

THURLOW C. NELSON,
University of Wisconsin.

SOME NEW RECORDS FOR GYRINOPHILUS PORPHYRITICUS (GREEN).

In rearranging the collection of Amphibia in the Lee Museum of Biology at Bowdoin College, I came across a badly shrivelled and faded specimen of this species. It was easily identified by the teeth and the general appearance, but the only data with it was a card marked Brunswick, Me.

There are two more recent records from Manchester, Maine.

August 16, 1913, George E. Gilbert brought me two specimens, an adult, and a larva about three inches long, with external gills.

April 12, 1915, the same collector got three adults, two of them 7¼ inches in length. A week later I visited the place where they were found, a cold spring rising in a barrel in an open field and emptying into a stone drain. One had been found in the mud under the board cover of the spring, while the others were in the water. They seem to be good

swimmers, but in captivity I noticed that they rested with the nose held out of water.

At the mouth of the stone drain, about 100 yards from the spring, I found a larva three inches long, and in the spring itself five more only on inch in length. The large larva was probably a year old, while the small ones appeared to be newly hatched. In color they were a pale red with small yellowish dots scattered along the back, but there is little pigment in the skin and the whole animal is quite translucent.

In the shape of the head, thread-like external gills and general form these larvæ resemble those of *Spelerpes bilineatus*, but the color and markings are quite different.

Although this species seems to be quite abundant about this one spring, I have found it nowhere else in the vicinity.

PHILIP H. POPE,
Manchester, Maine.

NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED BY COMMON SNAKES.

Mr. J. F. Street informs me he dissected an adult garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*) in the fall of 1909, obtained at Indiana, Pa. It contained 65 well-developed embryos. I saw an example of this species in the Carnegie Museum, at Pittsburgh, some years ago, from Ohio Pyle, Pa. It had a great number of young which were given as 65. The largest water snake (*Natrix sipedon*) I have examined, was obtained by Evan Rhoads on Newton Creek, near Mount Ephraim, Camden County, N. J., August 22, 1912. When fresh it was little short of five feet, and contained over 70 young, (76 according to my notes). I may add that a red-eared terrapin (*Pseudemys elegans*) was captured in Oldmans Creek, N.